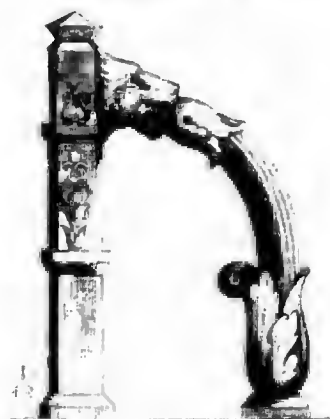


CAST IRON WORK FROM PARIS.



apparent height and consequence than it has.

The walls are externally built with rough grey lime-stone; all the quoins, with the squared stones from the former building; internally the walls are lined with brick; the dressings, moulding copings, &c. are built with Benton sand-stone; the tracery, mullions, interior of the chantry, and other delicate portions of the work, are of Hartlepool magnesian lime-stone. All the timber is from the estate. The roofs are covered with Peake's terr-metallic tiles. Mr. E. B. Lamb was the architect. The church will be consecrated in the course of a few weeks.

CAST-IRON WORK FROM PARIS.

No visitor to the French metropolis can have failed to remark the predominance of the use of iron in the exterior enrichments of Parisian houses; and it would appear that this custom, dating back at least to the time of Louis XIII., has been continued without interruption to the present day. The accompanying illustrations represent a series of iron inverted trusses, placed instead of spur stones on each side of the *portes cochères* (carriage-gateways), which are indispensable in the domestic architecture of the Continent. Their use is to give a decorative finish to the pilasters on each side of the entrance, and to prevent the wheels of carriages from encroaching on the small space allotted to footpaths. They occur in great varieties of design, but in most instances they are of recent date. We have selected for engraving those which appeared to us most elegant and most practically useful as suggestions. In some instances the adoption in our own country of these useful and ornamental appendages to gateways, might be attended with success.

DOVER NEW HARBOUR.—We are sorry to hear that the force of a recent storm has damaged the works here to an extent that is estimated at 15,000*l*.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

STOW CHURCH is now under repair. The old basement stones of the chancel are being re-chiselled and replaced. A contemporary, who seems to prefer renovation to restoration, says, "How can they be expected to be as substantial as the new basements of the transepts with which they have to vie? It is absurd in the extreme to employ stones which have been in wear perhaps upwards of 800 years; and, for the workmen's sake, it ought to be immediately discontinued." A supposed confessional has been discovered in the chancel, and out of one of the ashlar buttresses part of a stone coffin, forming one of the quoins, has been taken: it is said to be of Ancaster stone.—The foundation-stone of the New Corn Exchange at Thrapston was laid on Saturday week. The building will measure about 50 feet by 35 feet, and will be roofed with glass. Mr. George Easton, of Titchmarsh, has taken the contract.—The Pavilion at Brighton is now being repaired and redecorated by contract with Mr. Vick, contractor. The committee have power to expend 4,500*l*. on the work.—St. Paul's Church, Sketty, near Swansea, was consecrated on Friday week. The new church consists of chancel, south chapel to chancel, south aisle to nave, south porch, and western tower. The style is Middle-Pointed. The east window has three lights; the two to the north of the chancel, two. The nave has, on the north side, one window of three, and two of two lights. A painted window over the altar is said to be the gift of Mrs. Jones Lloyd. The wood-work of the interior, seats, pulpit, &c. is polished oak.—Liverpool and Glasgow are simultaneously engaged in discussing projects for the erection of new post-offices, and the removal of old powder-magazines; rather a curious coincidence, which we may parallel by another "curious coincidence" relevant to our "notes," and relative to the usual material contained in powder-magazines on the one hand, and the equally usual material contained in post-offices on the other. In a recent "note,"

we happened to speak of using the waste power of the soldiery in promoting public works: the "curious coincidence" alluded to is simply the fact that one contemporary, in quoting this note, calls it the waste powder of the soldiery, and another actually says we recommend that "the waste power of the soldiery" should be used "in promoting public works!" We have not a few absurdities and mistakes to answer for occasionally besides our own, if we ever have any.—The works connected with the construction of the new market at Sheffield, on the site of the Tonine hotel, are progressing with activity. Many of the arches of the cellars which are to occupy the whole extent of the sub-story, are nearly completed, and in a variety of places the brickwork appears above the ground. The entire structure is to be completed by 25th March. The area enclosed will be occupied by a covered hall, 253 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 40 feet high, an iron roof covering the whole in one span. The building will be of brick, with stone facings, simple, but massive. The sides and one end are to be occupied with shops. The contractor is Mr. Carlisle, the builder of the Beighton viaduct, and other railway works in this locality.—The visiting justices of Preston, Lancashire, understanding the roof over their court-house was in an unsound condition. Mr. George Latham, of that town, architect, was appointed to report on the same, with proposals for restoration. The roof was a simple queen roof, supporting a heavy circular dome, and the ends of tie-beams were much decayed with dry-rot. The visiting justices determined on having a new roof, for the purpose of improving the light and sound. Designs were sought by private competition, and Mr. Latham's plan was selected. It consists of an oblong lantern of 32 lights round court, and fixed on braced principals of iron tensions, and abridgment with pannelled coved ceiling springing off walls, and top of lantern ceiling coved, and divided into panels for painting. The contractors are Mr. R. Aughton, Jan., timber work, and Mr. John Whitehead, iron-work; the whole will cost 1,000*l*.—A motion